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MONDAY, JULY 9, 1855.

DEATH OF A CONVICT IN THE INDIANA PENITENTIARY AT JEFFERSONVILLE.—A man 73 years of age died on Friday night last, of an affection of the heart, having performed, on the day previous to his death, his allotted task in apparent good health. He leaves a property valued at \$100,000, and was incarcerated for the period of two years for the crime of forgery to the amount of \$25. The old chap was miserly in the extreme, denying to himself the smallest luxury beyond the prison fare of bread and water and beef's head broth.

Many anecdotes are related of this old scamp, which go to mark him as one of the oddities of his species. At the time of his arrest for the alleged forgery he was tendered counsel, who pledged themselves to clear him of the charge for a fee of \$500. To this the old man replied, that, "if convicted, the sentence would only be for two years, and he didn't think he could make his expenses and two hundred and fifty dollars a year out of the penitentiary, and it would cost him nothing to live there, and he would save that much any how!"

This institution of our neighbor's is in a flourishing condition, employing at the present time about two hundred and seventy "operatives."

BEAUTIFUL.—These nights, and the scenery in our streets. But the most beautiful sight in this vicinity, to our mind, is that from Water street. The river, in its majesty, just visible—the glancing of the sunbeams on the waves of the passing steamer—the steamer's lights—the lights from a hundred flats above the city—the outline of Corn Island and Tow Head, and a dozen other objects—all combine to make a beautiful view.—*Democrat.*

What a very striking description of night scenery this is! Just think of it a moment—the river barely visible in the darkness—the glancing of the sunbeams on the waves of the passing steamer—the steamer's lights—the lights from a hundred flats above the city! We suppose the lights of the steamer and the lights of the hundred flats above the city were necessary to enable the persons on board to have a good view of the glancing sunbeams! Our neighbor of the Democrat should turn his attention to painting panoramas.

FINE VEGETABLES.—On Saturday we received from the horticultural exhibition some very remarkable specimens of white Astrachan apples raised by Geo. Heinsohn, cymbins by J. Thatcher, turnips and beets by Geo. Hikes, and pure Neshanoc potatoes by Godfrey Stiltz. All of these specimens are among the largest ever raised in our vicinity. Mr. Hikes used guano in raising his turnips, beets, and other vegetables. He put the guano in trenches, and for the sake of the experiment, planted the rows of vegetables at right angles with the trenches, so that a portion of them came in contact with the guano while the rest did not; and the former were in every instance double the size of the latter—a very conclusive experiment certainly.

ANOTHER STEAMBOAT BURNED.—The Memphis Whig states that the steamer Knoxville, running in the Tennessee river and Memphis trade, took fire Tuesday night last in the Tennessee river, one hundred and twenty-five miles from Paducah. She was on her downward trip. The boat and a large and valuable cargo were totally destroyed.

A man named Henry Warst was fined last week by the mayor of New Albany for offering two city officers a mug of beer. He took an appeal to the common pleas court, and the jury acquitted him—deciding that it was no violation of the Indiana prohibitory law to offer a glass of beer to a friend.

ANOTHER PRISONER ARRESTED.—Samuel Bryant, alias McCauley, who broke from the jail in this city some weeks ago with other prisoners, was arrested at Cincinnati on Friday and has been brought back. He is charged with burglary.

THE NEWS BY THE HERMANN.—The details of the news brought by the steamship Hermann, though not very important, will nevertheless be found highly interesting, especially that portion relating to the fleet in the Baltic.

The river continues to recede slowly. Last evening there were 5 feet 8 inches water in canal. The weather is clear and warm.

At St. Louis, on Thursday, the Mississippi was falling rapidly. Its upper tributaries were all on the decline. Five feet in the Missouri; four and a half in the Illinois; nine feet on the bars to Cairo. The weather warm and cloudy, with a prospect for rain.

The Nashville Whig, of Saturday, says of the Cumberland river:

The river was swelling yesterday at a tolerable rate, with 34 feet water on the shoals. Rain fell during most of the day, and it is believed that there have been heavy rains above. River men are most sanguine of a good tide in a day or two.

The following lines were written on the portrait of Miss L. A. M. G., painted by Mr. Garrett, a distinguished young artist of Memphis:

[For the Louisville Bulletin.]

THE PICTURE.

Yes, these are her own lineaments. Her dear And lovely face glows before me now As perfect as the angel of my dreams E'er painted it upon the shadowy air Of the calm twilight hour. I never thought The painter's fiery heart and skillful hand Could, 'e'en in inspiration's wildest hour, Work such a strange, bewitching miracle. It is as if some kindly Spirit held A magic mirror between me and her, Reflecting her own self, her living self, In all her angel-beauty to my eyes.

With fire from heaven the ancient Titan touched A marble statue sculptured by the skill Of mortal hand, and it became a thing Of life and beauty, joy and love. And thus This pictured image, lighted by a flame From the deep heaven of fancy, seems to come Forth from the canvas, a bright thing of life. Oft as I sit and gaze on its serene And gentle face, the dark eyes seem to wake And look with high intelligence in mine; The warm blood flushes on the tender cheek Like early sunrise on a snow-white cloud; The red lips part, and words of gentleness, Soft as the minstrelsy of twilight winds Among the opening flowers of spring-time, fall Upon my listening ear; a little hand Rests in my own; and the companionship Of dear and by-gone eyes is mine once more.

And thou, the dear and gentle prototype Of all this imaged loveliness, thou bright Reality from which these life-like tints Were breathed on lifeless canvas, thou beloved Earth-angel in whose living face sweet thoughts (As ne'er in pictured features) come and go Like swift cloud-shadows on a tranquil lake, Thou art to me a treasure of the heart, A joy, a hope, a memory, and a love. I dearly prize thy imaged face, and yet I needed not thy painted lineaments, The bright, unreal semblance of thyself, To keep thee fresh within my soul, for thou Art deeply mirrored in the crystal fount Of beauty in my breast. Forever there I gaze and see thy face. Although my time With thee has been but brief, there are some hours, Which pass not with the falling of the sands That count them. They forevermore remain A portion of our lives, bright loaves of flowers In the wide sea of our eternity. I ne'er may press thy hand again in mine And call thee dear young daughter of my heart, Yet we perchance shall sometimes meet within The land of dreams where our two souls will make Their own blest landscapes. There our lofty thoughts Will be our stars—our rushing ones our streams—Our musical and glad some ones our birds—Our lovely ones our flowers—our fiery ones Our meteors and our lightnings—and our bright And beautiful and holy ones our heaven.

G. D. P.

The city is getting moral. We were at the jail yesterday about 3 o'clock, and there had not been a single arrest made since Saturday morning.

NEWS ITEMS.

The yellow fever has made its appearance in New Orleans. Twenty cases, some of which proved fatal, have been reported. A correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune says there are not five hundred persons in the city liable to take the disease, and infers that it cannot become epidemic.

The Zanesville Courier says a fire broke out at Steubenville on Wednesday night in the back shop of a furniture manufactory, on the corner of Sixth and Market streets, and destroyed the entire block of buildings on the corner. Among the sufferers are Mrs. Blackburn, confectioner, whose loss is about \$6,000; Mr. Donaldson, furniture dealer, \$3,000; Wm. Nash, merchant, \$60,000. There was but little insurance on the property. It is the largest fire with which Steubenville has ever been visited.

A shocking affair occurred yesterday at the corner of Fifteenth and Fitzwater streets. A father and son, named Glass, were amusing themselves by firing at a mark in the yard, with a shot gun. While the son was in the act of capping the gun the weapon went off, and the shot took effect in the head of his sister, a girl of eighteen years of age. The girl was still alive this morning, but her recovery is deemed hopeless.—*Phil. Bulletin*, July 5.

[From this morning's Journal.]

NEW YORK, July 7.

The deaths during the past week were 547, being an increase of 206 over the last week.

ST. LOUIS, July 7.

An arrival from Salt Lake reports the Indians on the route as being very quiet. The accounts from other portions of the plains state that they are peaceably inclined.

CINCINNATI, July 7.

There was a convention held at Mt. Pleasant in this county to-day, to nominate delegates to the State convention at Columbus on next Friday. It was resolved that as delegates had already been appointed it was inexpedient to nominate at this time. It was also resolved that S. P. Chase is not the choice of Hamilton county for Governor.

We continue to receive the most glowing accounts from all sections with reference to the crops. The weather is very favorable, and another week will complete the wheat harvest.

PHILADELPHIA, July 7.

The deaths during the week are 283, being an increase of 96 over the last week. The annual commencement of the Philadelphia Medical College took place to-day. The degree of M. D. was conferred upon a graduating class of nineteen. The exercises were very interesting.

CLEVELAND, July 7.

The propeller J. W. Brooks, hence for Ogdensburg, blew up near Ashtabula yesterday. Two engineers were badly scalded—one is thought fatally. Two deck hands were drowned. The passengers are uninjured.

FALL OF A BUILDING—One Man Killed and Two Injured.—About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon a four-story brick building at No. 85 Pearl street, near Vine, owned by Chas. Urban, safe manufacturer, fell with a tremendous crash, killing Frederick Klineham and injuring John Kolp and Wm. River, Germans, who were engaged in tearing it down.

The work of removing the old wall was commenced one week ago, and in doing so, a large amount of old mortar and pieces of brick accumulated on the third and fourth story floors, the weight of which caused the shoars to give way, and no doubt the building to fall.

Cin. Gazette.

THE NEWS BY THE HERMANN.

The Hermann left Southampton on the afternoon of the 20th of June, and brings London papers of that day.

Before Sebastopol, June 5.—The cholera has sensibly diminished in the camps before Sebastopol, but it has attacked the Guards and the 31st regiment, near Balaklava, and some of the new batteries as well as the followers of the army in that town.

I am grieved to say that it has fallen heavily on the Sardinian contingent, and that Gen. La Marmora is in great anxiety about it. I am rendering him all the assistance in my power.

RAGLAN.

Death of Gen. Alessandro della Marmora.—The Turin correspondent of the London Times, writing June 12, says:

The Sardinian Government received a telegraphic dispatch last night from Gen. Alphonso della Marmora, General Commanding-in-chief of the Sardinian expedition, conveying the melancholy intelligence of the death of Gen. Alessandro della Marmora, commanding the second division.

The Rumor of a Great Battle.—The Paris correspondent of the London Times, writing June 18, 6 P. M., says:

Two dispatches were received yesterday. One of them states the loss of the French in the combat of the 7th to be 600 killed and 2,000 wounded; and that sustained by the Russians is estimated by Gen. Pelissier at three times that amount.

The Condition of Sebastopol.—The Berlin correspondent of the London Times writes, June 12th, that the official reports of the state of Sebastopol received in St. Petersburg at the beginning of this month no longer exhibit the same satisfactory picture of things as previous to the last bombardment. The south side of the town has suffered very considerably; a number of houses are piles of ruins, of others only the external walls are distinguishable; the theatre, which is endeared to the Russians by so many recollections, has ceased to exist.

The northern portion of the town has by no means suffered so much, but yet there is hardly a house there the walls or roof of which have not been perforated by grenade, shell, ball, or rocket, or the window panes and frames of which have not been destroyed by fragments of exploding shells. The inhabitants of Sebastopol have, however, by no means deserted the town; with few exceptions, they continue to occupy their houses, even though battered.

In the shops and warehouses traffic is represented as being kept up with but little diminution; even the hotels were not shut. The only promenade which is left the fashionable world in those parts is the new boulevard in the neighborhood of Kasarski's monument, from which there is a fine view, on the one side, of the surrounding mountains, with the allied camp, its trenches, and its fortifications; on the other side, over the sea, with the allied fleets keeping ward and watch over the Crimea.

On the northern side steamers and boats are seen all day and all night plying to and from the Catharine harbor, laden with gabions, fascines, balls, shells, powder, and matériel du guerre of all sorts; while on the landing places, stores of cannon and carriages, mortars, beams, and other artillery materials are piled up.

[Correspondence of the London Times.]

OFF CRONSTADT, June 9.

A Reconnaissance of Cronstadt.—At noon today the Merlin, carrying the French Admiral Pénard and several French and English captains, proceeded to reconnoitre Cronstadt. They were attended by the Dragon, Firefly, and corvette D'Assas. Going first along the north side of the island they approached within 4,000 yards of the blockships lying in the open water between Cronstadt and St. Petersburg.

They consisted of four liners, five frigates, and two corvettes, moored in a line along the three fathom bank, with their broadsides bearing upon the northern passage. Inside these, 14 steam gun-boats lay at anchor, and under the wall of Man-of-War harbor, anchored in three lines, were 24 row gunboats. When the Merlin went in so close two of the steam gunboats came out, and one fired a heavy shot at her, but it fell short.

In the Man-of-War harbor were 17 line-of-battle ships, four of them fully rigged, and the others in progress. Between this harbor and Fort Kronslot were 10 steamers of various sizes, some of them screws, and between Kronslot and Fort Menshikoff two three-deckers are moored bow to bow with their broadsides commanding the only entrance. The island seems full of soldiers, for, besides those quartered in the town and batteries, three large camps were formed on the outside, two on the north and the other on the south side.

Immense new earthworks have been erected this spring; a complete chain of them runs from the Governor's house across the island to the old Kessel Battery, dividing it into halves, one fortified, the other without a gun upon it. Just as the Merlin was returning, and when going about seven knots an hour, a severe shock was felt, as if she had struck upon a sunken pile. It made the ship quiver from stem to stern.

The engines were instantly stopped and reversed, but before she had stern way upon her, another blow ten times more severe than the first, struck her on the starboard bow, just before the paddle-wheel, sensibly lifting her over to port, and making her masts bend and shake as if they would topple down.

The Firefly was immediately in the Merlin's wake, and before she could stop, she ran to starboard of the Merlin, and partly turned round, when a tremendous explosion took place under her bows, causing her to stagger, and proving very plainly that they were over a nest of Professor Jacob's internal machines, the existence of which is now beyond a doubt, and also that they are not such very formidable affairs, after all.

They then proceeded carefully until they got into deep water without meeting with any more, and then reconnoitred the South side, getting so near the shore as to witness a sort of review of the Russian horse artillery, and afterward returned to the fleet. A diver was immediately sent down to examine the Firefly, and not the slightest injury could be detected, but inside the ship almost every bit of crockeryware was broken, and the bulkheads thrown down or displaced.

On examining the Merlin, it was found that eight sheets of her copper were blown off, and the side appeared charred. All the inside fittings of the engineers' bath room, mess room, and store room were completely demolished. An iron tank which was bolted to the ship's side, and contained 13 cwt. of tallow, was knocked a distance of four feet. Shot were shaken out of the racks, and almost everything moveable in the ship was displaced.

It is supposed that these machines have been laid down since Admiral Dundas reconnoitred the place, for, after he returned, two steamers

came from the harbor and were busily employed for some time.

If the information I have received is correct, which I believe it will prove to be, all ideas of attacking either Sveaborg or Cronstadt are abandoned. At the former, the Russians, since last year, have erected no less than 14 additional batteries, some of them mounting as many as 50 guns. The defenses of the latter have been considerably strengthened, and both are deemed unassailable by naval forces.

The ports of Revel and Riga are of great importance to the enemy, and to wrest them from him would be a step in the right direction, and would show that the most magnificent and powerful fleet which has ever been congregated on the waters had performed some of the important objects of its mission.

In the House of Commons, Sir C. Wood confirmed the murder of the crew of the Cossack's cutter when landing some Russian prisoners at Hango under a flag of truce. He stated that dispatches had been received from Admiral Dundas containing full particulars of the occurrence. Some time since her Majesty's ship Cossack took and destroyed some coasting vessels off Hango, and carried off as prisoners the captain of one of the vessels, his son, and another Finnish sailor. Admiral Dundas wishing not to visit with unnecessary severity the trade of the country so long as the communications and supplies between the Gulf of Finland and St. Petersburg were interrupted, directed that the Cossack should put back to Hango and restore to liberty the persons so captured, together with four others who requested to be put ashore at that place. The Cossack accordingly returned for that purpose. A cutter was sent ashore from the ship under the command of Lieut. Geneste, and a flag of truce was displayed half an hour before reaching the jetty.

The officers and prisoners had barely landed when about 300 or 400 Russians came down upon them, and although explanations of their visit was made both in English and Finnish the Russian soldiers said that they did not care for the flag of truce, but that they would show how the Russians could fight. About 100 Russian soldiers then immediately fired upon the officers and the Finnish prisoners on the jetty, killing them all, and then fired into the boat until every man fell. They then rushed into the boat, dragged one wounded man out and bayoneted him on the jetty, and retired, leaving five bodies for dead in the boat. One man only was picked up alive by a gig from the Cossack, which was sent to ascertain the cause of the cutter's delay, and from whom these particulars were gained.

Report of the Roebuck Committee.—In the House of Commons, on the night of June 18th, Mr. Roebuck brought up the report of the army-before-Sebastopol committee, which, after being read, was laid on the table and ordered to be printed. The document fills more than eight columns of the London Times. The committee sum up their report as follows:

"Your committee have now adverted to the chief points contained in the replies to above 21,000 questions, and in noticing these various subjects they have divided them under distinct heads, in order fairly to apportion the responsibility."

"Your committee report that the sufferings of the army resulted mainly from the circumstances under which the expedition to the Crimea was undertaken and executed. The administration which ordered the expedition had no adequate information as to the amount of the forces in the Crimea. [Hear, hear.] They were not acquainted with the strength of the fortresses to be attacked, or with the resources of the country to be invaded. They hoped and expected the expedition to be immediately successful, and, as they did not foresee the probability of a protracted struggle, they made no provision for a winter campaign. [Hear, hear.]

"The patience and fortitude of this army demand the admiration and gratitude of the nation on whose behalf they have fought, bled, and suffered. Their heroic valor, and equally heroic patience under sufferings and privations, have given them claims upon their country which will doubtless be gratefully acknowledged. (Cheers.)

"Your committee will now close their report with a hope that every British army may in future display the valor which this noble army has displayed, and that none may hereafter be exposed to such sufferings as are recorded in these pages." (Loud cheers.)

The great debate on Administrative Reform was wound up by Lord Palmerston's accepting the amendment of Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, and thus carrying the House with him in opposition to Mr. Layard. Having thus obtained the aid of the Opposition to defeat Mr. Layard and his followers, Lord Palmerston, with admirable dexterity, turned the tables upon his allies, and, by the aid of those they had just contrived to overthrow, compelled Sir E. Bulwer Lytton and his friends to give up his amendment at the very time when success seemed completely within their grasp.

France.—The rumored illness of the Emperor Louis Napoleon appears to be exaggerated. The Monitor announces that he passed the afternoon of June 17th in giving audience to foreign commissioners sent to the Exhibition, and other personages presented by their respective Ambassadors.

A letter dated Sunday evening, the 7th, says: "It is beyond doubt that the Emperor is indisposed, but to what extent it is difficult to say, as of course, should his illness be serious, the truth would not be allowed to transpire. He has been bled at least once this morning; some people say twice. He is in bed, and has suffered from very violent cholic. This I know for certain. An uneasy feeling in the head is spoken of—but of this I can say nothing on good authority. The Empress, it is said, passed the whole of the night by his bedside. His Majesty was bled by Dr. Conneau, after consultation."

Spain.—Madrid, June 14.—Mr. Dodge yesterday had his first interview with the Minister of Foreign Affairs. It was most cordial, and the American Minister declared that his Government was desirous of preserving friendly relations with that of Spain, and that he should act in that spirit.

Italy.—At Cagliari, Italy, a sharp shock of an earthquake was felt on the 11th June.

The Cholera.—Turin, June 11.—Cholera is on the increase at Venice, and no doubt, if the excessive heat we have experienced here for the last few days is general, we shall soon hear of cholera appearing in other parts of the country also. At Venice, on the 7th, there were 26 new cases and 10 deaths; on the 8th, 24 new cases and 11 deaths. In all there had been 411 cases.

Egypt.—Alexandria, June 7.—Cholera has appeared in Cairo, and already numbers four hundred amongst its victims; the disease is chiefly confined to natives.

Arrests of Englishmen in Prussia.—A letter from Berlin states that, in addition to the secretary of the English consul at Cologne, five

other persons have been arrested in Prussia for enrolling men for the English foreign legion, and that very severe proceedings have been commenced against them.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.]

LONDON, June 19.

A very satisfactory piece of experience has just been obtained by the fleet before Cronstadt. Last year there was a great talk of infernal machines having been laid down, which were to blow up our ships when they passed over them, but it seems that the machines and their value have exploded at the same time. Three of them have blown up under the British steamer Merlin, while she was reconnoitering before the place, and, although they made a great commotion, they did no harm to the vessel beyond some displacement of her copper sheathing.

From other parts of Europe there is nothing new. The distrust of Austria is more intense than ever.

In Spain the efforts to get up a Carlist revolution appear to have been effectually checked, and the government seems to be gaining strength but only at the cost of constant vigilance. Everything is still seen to hang so entirely upon Espartero as to show there is little hope of a state of things being established such as would be likely to survive him.

At home, the parliamentary proceedings have been interesting and have virtually involved the question of confidence in the existing Cabinet; a motion on administrative reform which amounted to an implied censure having been rejected after a protracted debate of several nights, by 359 to 46. Much interest has also been excited by the publication of the report of the committee on the army before Sebastopol. It reviews each stage of the Crimean campaign, and concludes with a hope "that every British army may in future display the same valor, and that none may hereafter be exposed to such sufferings"—these sufferings, in the opinion of the committee, being attributable to an absence of plain and proper information on the part of the government before the expedition started.

The failure of Strahn, Paul, & Co., the bankers, is likely to prove a much more serious affair than was at first contemplated, as it appears that not only have the funds of their depositors been deliberately squandered, but that various securities deposited in trust have also been made away with. By a special law in relation to bankers and agents, this amounts to felony, and the probability therefore is that the case will not be confined to the jurisdiction of the bankruptcy commissioners, but that it will be brought into the criminal courts.

In addition to the interest excited by the extent of the liabilities of the house, the fact that one of the partners, Sir John Dean Paul, occupied an unquestioned position as the head of a section of the religious world, and was treasurer to a large number of societies and charities in connexion with it, causes each new revelation of the delinquencies which have been practised to be regarded with general attention.

Consols at the last date were quoted at 91½. Owing to a decline on the Paris Bourse, caused by apprehensions of a new French loan for a sum equal to \$150,000,000, they have since touched 91½, but the closing price this evening is again 91½. Money in the discount market is abundant at 2½ to 3 per cent, and in the stock exchange loans on Government securities are readily obtainable at 2½ per cent.

The prospects of the harvest are in every way encouraging, but there has been no alteration in the price of wheat.

To the Editors of the Louisville Bulletin:

A Louisville City Directory is very much needed, even for the convenience of our own citizens, and especially is it needed by strangers sojourning here and travelers, and those who visit us on business. Allow me to suggest that if our enterprising and energetic fellow-citizen, Dr. W. Lee White, could be induced by the ready cooperation of business men to undertake to produce a City Directory, with the facilities which are at his command, we are persuaded he would get up one in all respects reliable and creditable to himself and the city. And if the whole should embrace a general view of the progress of the city in manufactures and the mechanic arts, it would add essentially to its value. Five years have elapsed since the census was taken, and if our city authorities were to appropriate a reasonable sum for that object, the persons employed to take the names of the inhabitants, as they must visit every house in the city, could at the same time ascertain the number of our population. If you think as I do, gentlemen, have the goodness to publish this, and oblige yours, HOMO.

DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

SATURDAY, July 7.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Barboe vs Speed, Jefferson; reversed.
Kinderdill vs Beardschump, Spencer; reversed.
Upshank vs Upshank, Wayne; reversed.
Maddox vs Browning, Pendleton; reversed.
Wilkinson vs Beam, Nelson; reversed.
Fawcorth vs Wayne, Nelson; affirmed.
Lucas vs Sullinger, Warren; affirmed.

ORDERS.

Hobbs vs Marshall, Nelson;
Johnson vs Ventresca, Harding;
Conley vs Hoffman, Harding; were argued.

CIRCUIT COURT.—The most important case disposed of during the present session of the Warren circuit court is that of the Commonwealth against John Dobbs—charge of venue from Allen to this county—for the killing of Joseph Crowe. The arguments of the Commonwealth and defense were well conducted. F. Gorin, Underwood & Rogers, W. W. Sale, Grider & Underwood, were attorneys for the defense; and F. G. Harvey, of Russellville; Mr. Thompson, of Munfordsville; and Grider & Loving for the Commonwealth.

On Tuesday evening the jury rendered their verdict—two years' imprisonment in the State penitentiary. We understand an effort is being made for his reprieve by his friends.

Slave Set at Liberty on Habeas Corpus.—In the matter of Celeste, a mulatto woman, alleged to be a fugitive slave, on habeas corpus, before Judge Burgoine. This was an application for the release of Celeste, who was detained on board the steamer Mediator, late from New Orleans, on the ground that her passage was not paid. It was claimed by the Captain that Celeste had been brought on board by her master, John Wilson, and that said Wilson came with her to Cincinnati and left the boat yesterday morning for the ostensible purpose of procuring money to pay her passage, and had not yet returned. Celeste had occupied a state-room alone during the trip, for which he was to have been paid \$20, and he was detaining her until her passage should be paid. Celeste stated that her master brought her here to set her free, but the Captain knew nothing of this beyond what she had told herself. The court ordered that she should be set at liberty.—*Cin. Gaz.*

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 9, 1855.

The "Six-Day Steamer."—The regular trip of the Ocean Bird took place on the 4th inst. Soon after 10 o'clock, she was on her way down the river. After making a circuit up the North river, saluting the various steamships as she passed along, she proceeded down the Bay, against a stiff head wind and pretty rough sea, around the Light Ship several times, and thence home. She ran from the Light Ship to the foot of Eighth street, E. R., a distance of about 30 miles, in one hour at 35 minutes. A full description of the steamer has already been published.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

We have been requested to say that to Samuel Sillyman, Esq., Pottsville owes this monument to the great statesman, for principally by his means, energy, and perseverance was the statue manufactured and the whole work completed.

in heaven. It is indeed a sad blow to him, and we must not
tressing in that others were permitted the mournful pleasure
of administering to the comfort of her last moments whilst he
was far away. Unconscious that his heart's best earthly treas-
ure had been reft from him for ever, he does not grieve the children
of men. It is his earnest prayer that his desolate heart may be
enabled to feel and his lips pray: "The Lord gave and the
land hath taken away. Blessed be the name of the Lord." H.

Knickerbocker for July
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BY TELEGRAPH
